

## America: Beware of Disaster!

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

• The National Chairman of the Communist Party discusses the battle of Stalingrad and the danger of delay in opening the second front in an article in today's Daily Worker. Turn to page 4.

# Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

Vol. XIX, No. 224

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1942

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents



# BATTLE IN STALINGRAD STREETS

## FDR Rejects 'Farm Bloc' Price Ruse

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Roosevelt today firmly rejected the scheme of the so-called farm bloc in Congress to wreck his anti-inflation program by trying to put across a proposal which would actually boost farm prices by at least 10 per cent.

The President emphatically stated his opposition to the Bankhead-Stegall farm-price proposal at the conference with congressional leaders and administration officials including Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Harry Hopkins and Dr. Isidore Lubin.

Despite the President's strong stand, his program for stabilizing farm prices and wages remained through peril tonight.

Under pressure from the farm bloc and from defeatists, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee was wavering dangerously towards adoption of a bill which would rigidly freeze wages of workers—but would not adequately control the cost of living.

**WAGE FREEZING PERIL** Senator Prentiss Brown of Michigan, co-author of the administration bills together with Senator Robert Wagner, of New York, revealed that the committee had tentatively agreed on a wage freezing formula.

As originally introduced by Senators Brown and Wagner, the bill provided for stabilization of wages along with farm prices as of Aug. 15. It included safeguards against cutting wages below the highest levels established between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, except when the President is told that this is necessary "to correct gross inequities."

Brown announced, however, that the committee had tentatively agreed to write into the bill an amendment barring wage in-

(Continued on Page 4)

## Morgenthau Raps Tax Bill

By Frank Ryhlick

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The business-as-usual tax bill now pending in the Senate Finance Committee was condemned as "wholly inadequate" today by Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau in a statement, indicating that a real fight may be waged by the administration when the measure reaches the Senate floor.

This fight will not succeed, or may not even get started, however, unless the administration, labor and all progressive forces throw their full strength into it between now and Oct. 1, when the tax bill probably will be reported to the Senate.

The Morgenthau statement was a first step in this direction, and therefore is highly significant.

**LISTS LOOPHOLES**

Morgenthau, speaking out strongly for the first time against the present tax measure, listed the following shortcomings in the bill:

1. Its less than \$7,000,000,000 revenue is too little for war needs.

2. It has no "restriction on individual spending."

3. It failed to plug three important loopholes for profiteering.

The loop named by the Secretary was the tax exemption on current issues of municipal and state securities, the privilege of joint income tax return and the 27 1/2 percent "depletion" allowance granted to oil wells and mines. This allowance amounts to an outright gift to the big mine and well owners.

Morgenthau further called for enactment of the Treasury's "spending tax." The Senate Finance Committee rejected this tax in favor of Senator George's flat five per cent levy on all gross income over \$12 a week. The Secretary declared pointedly that there could be no further discussion of this issue unless it were

(Continued on Page 4)

## Metal Treasure Hunt on Here

By Harry Raymond

New York City started on the greatest treasure hunt of its history yesterday—a month-long search for metal salvage to spur arms production—as leaders of the salvage drive at City Hall announced that a Civilian Defense Volunteer worker would be assigned to every 20 families in the city to see that every ounce of household scrap metal will be delivered to the government.

"This means that between 90,000 and 100,000 men, women and youths will be enrolled as permanent members of CDVO," said James G. Blaine, Civilian Defense Volunteer Chairman and also city household salvage boss.

"This vast army of volunteers will immediately concentrate on the salvage problem."

Blaine declared that these "front-line workers" will be directed by 1,600 sector directors who will in turn report to 180 zone directors throughout the city.

**FIRST DAY OF DRIVE** Yesterday was the first day of "Salvage Month" proclaimed on Wednesday by Mayor LaGuardia.

Persons were urged to search their households, offices and factories for metal scrap, set it aside and be prepared to deliver it when delivery points are designated and collection dates announced.

A salvage department has been established in the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. Each of the four bureaus' offices and each of the CDVO neighborhood branch offices have appointed a salvage chairman who have been assigned to concentrate exclusively on the job of bringing in the scrap.

Meanwhile, the New York City Salvage Committee will continue its headquarters in the Chanin Building, 122 E. 42nd St., in conjunction with the Conservation Division of the War Production Board, which is charged with the general salvage of the entire country.

Mr. Blaine said he expected it would take several weeks of intensive planning and executive work to complete a permanent salvage organization for the city.

"This means," he said, "not only the original job (undertaken by the CDVO) of inducing New Yorkers to bring forth all the desired salvage material, and to have it brought into appropriate depots of salvage, but it also requires that an efficient collection system and a proper operating organization be created."

**BLOCK-TO-BLOCK BASIS** He explained a vast city-wide salvage collection organization would be set up on a "block-to-block basis."

It was announced at the ODVO headquarters that labor unions and many business organizations have

(Continued on Page 4)

## Delaney Holds Out on Scrap

At least one city official—Board of Transportation Chairman John H. Delaney—seemed more interested in soaking the public than in soaking Hitler as the city's war salvage drive got under way yesterday.

Delaney said he didn't see why he should turn over to the government 58 tons of metal tokens—purchased by the IRT subway bosses in 1928 when they planned to increase the fare. (He is an advocate of high-subway fare and it is believed he wants to horde the tokens until he can put them into circulation under higher fare plan.)

These tokens—made of an alloy of nickel, copper and zinc—are stored in the 14th St. car barns. There are 10,000,000 of them, marked "One Fare IRT."

The IRT paid \$133,000 for them. They are valued at \$12,000 as scrap. Asked if the tokens would be scrapped in the war effort, Delaney replied:

"I advised the War Production Board that I could not see that the government would be justified in paying \$133,000 and I could not see the Board of Transportation being justified in selling them for \$12,000. So we will keep them and see what materializes."

## Tons of Bombs Dropped on Ruhr

London, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Hundreds of RAF bombers, guided by "Pathfinder" planes that lighted the targets with incendiaries, hit at Germany's industrial Ruhr and Rhine land last night at a cost of 39 raiders—the heaviest toll since 52 failed to return from the 1,000-bomber raid on Bremen June 25, it was announced tonight.

The onslaught was "satisfactory," however, as the bombers, starting at Wiesbaden on the lower Rhine, worked back through the narrow Rhine valley,

## Pacific Air Score: Allies by 5 to 1

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Maj. Gen. George C. Kenney, new Allied air commander in the southwest Pacific, said today his fliers have inflicted five-to-one losses on the Japanese air force and that the enemy may have lost more planes in this area alone than the past month than his war plants could produce.

A third political and civil leader to express himself forcefully on the issue was Councilman Stanley Isaacs, who told the federation that

(Continued on Page 4)

## Yorktown Captain Saved Negro Seaman

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Capt. Elliott Buckmaster, commanding the aircraft carrier Yorktown in the battle of Midway, risked his own life to rescue a Negro mess attendant when the ship sank. It was disclosed here today at the 12th Naval District headquarters.

Buckmaster, 53 years old, took the mess attendant who was in distress from a crowded life raft, and swam with him to a whaleboat.

He then put the Negro attendant into the only available space, ordered the coxswain to make for the nearest destroyer, and swam back to the raft.

There he remained until taken off in the regular rescue operations. This was one of the numerous heroic actions reported by survivors of the aircraft carrier.

(Continued on Page 4)



Boys' Club on Job:

The salvage corps at the Kips Bay Boys' Club, 301 E. 32nd St., is shown above bringing in its first load of scrap as a nationwide drive by 300,000 Boys' Club members gets under way.

## State Political Leaders Protest Peril to Ballot

By Mac Gordon

The campaign of protest against intimidation of signers of Communist nominating petitions continued to move in high gear yesterday, as the Secretary of State prepared to certify the Communist candidates on the ballot as ordered by an Appellate Court decision Wednesday. The Appellate Court upset an earlier temporary injunction by Supreme Court Justice Bela of Albany staying the certification.

Statewide candidates on the slate of both major parties condemned the campaign of intimidation which a group of pro-fascist Legionnaires is conducting against the Communist petition signers.

**CANDIDATES HIT ATTACK**

Thomas W. Wallace, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor and Schenectady District Attorney, told the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties that "it is a fundamental principle of American democracy that any political party meeting the legal requirements should be allowed a place on the ballot. The signers of any party petition should most certainly be protected from harassment, intimidation and persecution."

Henry Epstein, candidate for Attorney General on the Democratic ticket and now State Solicitor General, sent to the same organization an opinion issued from his office on Oct. 16, 1934, and said that his views have not changed. The opinion was given to Mayor Roland Marvin of Syracuse when that gentleman suggested that ways and means be found to drive the Communist Party off the ballot that year. It says, in part:

"However distasteful to you may be the principles for which the Communist Party stands, it seems to me that it would be a most doubtful brand of American patriotism which would deny that party the orderly processes of law and which would, in effect, and in violation of the Constitution, disfranchise those voters of the state, no matter how few they may be, who adhere to the views of that party."

Epstein emphasized that the main issue in the election are the fight for a second front now, all-out support to the President, establishment of a centralized war economy and mobilization of manpower on the basis of full equality for speedy victory in the war."

A third political and civil leader to express himself forcefully on the issue was Councilman Stanley Isaacs, who told the federation that

(Continued on Page 4)

## Mr. Newsdealer:

Here is a facsimile of the coupon which Daily Worker readers are presenting to newsdealers. Write to us here in order to remind newsdealers that the Daily Worker will give cash for such coupons.

5  
news  
Mr. NEWSDEALER:  
Your dealer or agent will  
accept this coupon for five  
cents in cash toward pur-  
chase of any copy of the  
Daily Worker.

Sra. Wallach  
Circulation Manager

## To Readers:

You can help your dealer by deposing complete coupon books each week. Your paper will then be available daily.

## Oust Nazi Spearheads In Day-Long Fighting

### Keep Our Pledge!

MOSCOW, Friday, Sept. 18 (UPI)—Stalingrad's defenders hurled back German spearheads in street fighting at the northwest outskirts of the city Thursday and resealed their hard pressed lines after bitter, hand-to-hand combat, a Soviet communiqué said today.

Massed German armored and infantry units battered into some of the northwest streets Wednesday night, the High Command reported, and savage struggles raged at close quarters all the next day.

"Toward evening all the enemy who had penetrated into our positions were repulsed," the Red Army's midnight communiqué said.

(Daily Worker Foreign Department) Hitler's armies, 1,000,000 strong, have breached the outskirts of Stalingrad. Today they are only nine to 12 miles from the heart of the city.

Inaction on the western

## Willkie Arrives In Kuibyshev

KUIBYSHEV, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Wendell L. Willkie arrived today by plane from Tehran, Iran, for a two-day round of receptions and meetings with Soviet officials before leaving for Moscow.

Willkie will be the guest of the Foreign Commissar Friday on an all-day tour of industrial and agricultural points of interest.

front is the key to the overwhelming concentration of Nazi forces that now batter at the great Volga bastion.

Thirty divisions, 450,000 fascist soldiers are hammering at the narrow front at the northwest edge of the city, while the rest of Hitler's 1,000,000-man army incessantly attacks the defenders of the other sectors in the south.

"Nor has he ever taken any steps to protect the patriotic Negro and white citizens up-State who are being terrorized in a lawless attempt to deprive the Communist Party of its legal ballot rights."

**BLIND TO VIOLATIONS** Neither Bennett nor Dewey has ever taken a step to prosecute those fascist-minded business circles who deny the Negro people of New York the right to live, work, eat and go where they please as free American citizens. This failure is a crime against national unity and the successful prosecution of the war."

Davis emphasized that the main issue in the election are the fight for a second front now, all-out support to the President, establishment of a centralized war economy and mobilization of manpower on the basis of full equality for speedy victory in the war."

A third political and civil leader to express himself forcefully on the issue was Councilman Stanley Isaacs, who told the federation that

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 4)

"As it became apparent that it was only another 'commando' raid but on a much larger scale than any heretofore undertaken, spirits were dashed to the ground and once again the American people commenced to wonder why the delay on the opening of such a front.

"Day by day the possibility of Hitler being able to defeat the United Nations one at a time grows more dangerous and everything possible must be done to divert some of Hitler's strength from the sorely-pressed Russian Armies. The only logical solution is the immediate opening of a Second Front."

"Obviously the cost will be heavy for no major military offensive operation can be undertaken without sustaining heavy losses both in casualties and equipment, but if a wedge can be started and eventually broadened and deepened until it finally leads to Berlin, the price to be paid cannot be considered too high. It may possibly mean the difference between a short war and one dragging on for years, the saving of millions of lives, limbs and much human suffering."

"Organized labor is vitally interested in the opening of such a front now, for labor more than any other group in the United Nations is shouldering the responsibility of defeating the forces of Fascism. From the ranks of labor come the majority of the men in our armed forces and the production of the ships, tanks, guns and planes with which to defeat Hitler depends entirely upon labor."

## Another Large AEF Arrives in Britain

AN ENGLISH PORT, Friday, Sept. 18 (UPI)—Another large contingent of American troops has arrived in the British Isles after a speedy and uneventful Atlantic crossing in world-famous ships escorted by British and American warships and near British shores, by RAF flying boats, it was announced today.

As soon as the vessels docked the troops were rushed to waiting trains and transported swiftly to camps which had been prepared for them.

The new arrivals said their crossing was smooth and they saw no signs of U-boat activity despite German claims that their undersea raiders were busy in the North Atlantic.

The new contingent was composed principally of fighting men carrying heavy personal arms and anti-aircraft and transport units.

There were also hundreds of army technical experts and a few air force personnel and special service troops.

Two large freighters, a medium-sized freighter and a small patrol boat were sunk.

One large tanker, which was left afire, a large freighter, a large transport and a medium-sized cargo ship were damaged.

These successes raised to 362 the number of Japanese warships and auxiliaries sunk, probably sunk or damaged by American forces since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

## Only Defeatists Oppose 2nd Front Ades Repeats Call: We Cannot Wait</h2



### Last Stand at Stalingrad

THE GERMANS have succeeded in breaking through into the outskirts of Stalingrad from the northwest, between the strong points of Gorodische and Gumrak. Thus the hill position west of Stalingrad (Studyenno-Yablonivski Hills) has been outflanked.

The issue of the titanic struggle hinges, it seems, entirely upon the tremendous aerial superiority the Germans have been able to muster over this battlefield. This superiority is the result of the fact that the Germans have decided that the Soviet front was the only decisive one (remember General Erich Quade's broadcast two weeks ago?) and that their air force "could not be too strong there." They have removed their planes from Africa and from western Europe to even a greater degree than was the case in August. The whole maneuver was based on utter contempt for the possible military efforts of the United Nations other than the Soviet Union. It must be admitted that Mr. Churchill in his speech in Parliament gave them a pretty good confirmation of the correctness of this assumption. The Germans felt that they could safely turn their back upon the Allies in the west and not bother with them much.

Such an estimate of the military potential of the Allied Nations on the part of the Germans is, of course, incorrect. The Allies have the power to strike (it would be only too tragic if it proved true

that Great Britain after three years of war and two years of almost complete inaction on land was not able to muster one million men, complete with tanks, guns and ships. We, for one, refuse to sustain such a humiliating suspicion).

What the leadership of the United Nations lacks at this crucial moment is courage, decision and a clear realization that with every hour the future price of victory is going up. Good men, good guns and good ships are there. Good generals are available. The thing to find is a set of good guts at the top.

The Germans are increasing their pressure in the Caucasus Mountains and it is almost certain that they will try their best to crash into the Transcaucasus this very Fall.

In the meanwhile the Red Army is maintaining its pressure from Voronezh to the far north, but its offensive power has been reduced by the material losses sustained in these 15 months and it is unreasonable to expect a real Soviet grand offensive this winter . . . unless . . . unless, as we have repeated for weeks and even months, Allied action in the west pulls away 30 or 40 German divisions from the Soviet Front. These two scores of divisions are the crux of the crux of the situation. Everything else is secondary.

Madagascar already has or is about to surrender to the British forces.

The situation in New Guinea looks disturbing. The Japanese are pressing hard from the mountains toward Port Moresby.

The fighting in the Solomons has decreased in intensity. Still believe that a major naval battle there can be expected in the near future.

Nothing of importance on the other fronts. (As of Sept. 16.)

## Castillo Police Club Unity Rally; Many Hurt, 86 Held

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 12 (Delayed).—Many persons were wounded, and 86 were arrested last night when police charged into an anti-Hitler meeting attended by 10,000 persons here.

**Exclusive** Groups of President Castillo's special police rushed to the platform, drawing revolvers and

using their clubs, just as Rodolfo Ghioldi, Communist leader and one of the scheduled speakers, was about to address the audience.

Hundreds of tear gas bombs were let loose against the assembled people who defended themselves energetically.

Officially represented at the meeting, which was called by the Radical youth, were the Union Civica Radi-

cal, Socialist, Communist, and the Radical Anti-Personalists parties, as well as various workingclass, student and other democratic organizations.

All of those who spoke before the police attacked called for national unity and for fulfillment of the Argentine government's pledges for hemisphere defense at the Rio de Janeiro conference.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that Malaya and Burma showed clearly that Britain was trying to fight on two fronts, against the Axis and against the colonial peoples. He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

The three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly that Britain was trying to fight on two fronts, against the Axis and against the colonial peoples. He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

against the Axis and

against the colonial peoples.

He warned that Burma's fate would befall India unless independence were granted the Indian people.

"I am quite certain," said labor leader Joshi, "that every Indian in this assembly will agree that an Indian national government would raise an army of five or ten millions and intensify war production tenfold compared with what is happening now."

All three speakers emphasized the point that "the British Government has forgotten the lesson of Malaya and Burma," as Joshi stated.

"If defeated the British can retreat to Iran, Iraq or Timbuktoo," said Joshi. "But where will my countrymen retreat to?"

Sardar Sant Singh, declared that

Malaya and Burma showed clearly

that Britain was trying to fight on

two fronts,

# A Wage Principle to Boost Output

## WLB Panel Acts to Hike Metal Mine Pay

By George Morris

To provide for the welfare of workers is to strengthen the most important element in war production. This apparently was the guiding principle for the important wage recommendation the War Labor Board's panel handed down for 14,000 copper, zinc and lead miners.

The WLB was, thereby urged to take another important step in the direction of a wage policy that really aims to bring out the maximum war output.

The decision recommends for 10,000 Idaho and Utah copper workers increases of 12.2 cents an hour and raises of from 2.5 to 15 per cent for the rest. Maintenance of membership and dues check-off is also recommended. The demands were put forward by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, which is now holding its convention at Denver.

In advancing the demand the IUMMSW had more in view than the interest of its members. The interest of the entire national war effort was affected, for where is there the war weapon that doesn't absorb non-ferrous metals?

**INDUSTRY IN BAD STATE**  
The industry was in a serious state. Years of open shop and neglect have left conditions in the mining communities throughout the Rocky Mountain area, about as bad as they could be. Living in those areas was anything but a pleasure for many workers. When an opportunity for work elsewhere came miners naturally migrated to other war industries.

It was the IUMMSW that came forward with a plan a year ago for increased production, reopening of many closed, so-called "unprofitable" mines and improvement of conditions for the workers so they would be encouraged to stay in the industry. While some features of the plan have been applied, the profits-as-usual attitude of employers continued to hamper the program. Migration of miners continued too.

The WLB's panel majority estimated that already migration has drained the industry of 20 per cent of the miners in Idaho and Utah and that copper output, as a consequence dropped five per cent in July.

"In the case before us," declared the panel opinion, "the evidence overwhelmingly establishes existence of an emergency war problem. And our considered judgment is that the making of fair wage adjustments will aid in the solution of the problem, and without such an adjustment the emergency will deepen and the evil consequences to the war effort will be incalculable."

In face of this situation, the employer representative on the panel and with him a chorus of reactionaries, charge that the WLB has violated its wage yardstick of limiting wage raises to only 15 per cent as of January, 1941, scales. Let plant after plant shut down for lack of copper, but under no circumstances should profit interests be violated say the reactionaries.

**WAGE INEQUALITIES**

The panel majority gave further evidence. Wages of metal miners range from 70 to 81 cents an hour while rates in other industries of western areas range from 80 cents to \$1.10 an hour. Certainly those inequalities must be adjusted if the workers are expected to stay in the mines and put their full effort into metal output. Furthermore, the panel stressed, more workers must be attracted to the industry—at least 8,000—if production is to keep up with war needs.

The IUMMSW, with a perfect no-strike record since the war began, has cooperated with the government in the recent decision of the Manpower Commission who spoke on the recent order aiming to curb out-migration of miners from copper, zinc and lead mines.



**Best Birthday Present**  
Mother Bloor told the boys in Service at the Harlem Soldiers' and Sailors' Canteen, 7th Ave. and 138th St., Wednesday night. Right: Mother cuts her birthday cake for the boys, as they crowd around expectantly. Above: Mother poses with two sailors, as they are leaving for their ship.



—Daily Worker Photos

## Negro Servicemen 'Captured' by Mother Bloor at Birthday Fete

Harlem's boys in service took Mother Ella Bloor to their heart Wednesday night, at the Soldiers and Sailors Canteen, Seventh Ave. and 138th St.

"Keep the flag waving for us, Mother," she told her.

Earlier in the evening, at a combination 80th birthday celebration and Communist election rally, Mother Bloor was presented with a birthday cake by Rudolph Koler, in behalf of the German-American local of the Bakers' Union in Yorkville.

Twenty-five new women recruits were announced at the meeting. Six more signed applications before they left, and the audience promised 50 additional new women Communists in Manhattan before Oct. 10, when the Mother Bloor recruiting drive in the city will reach its peak.

Audrey Moore, in a moving speech, told how "we Negro women share the glory of this fight." She paid tribute to "those brave Negro women upstate who were in the forefront among those who faced terror and put their names on Communist election petitions." Turning to Mother Bloor on the platform, she said, "Yes, Mother darling, you are inspiring millions to march... I'm proud to belong to the Party of Mother Bloor."

Rose Wallach, Communist mother with two sons in the nation's armed forces, spoke on the platform for the thousands of Communist moth-

ers of New York boys in service. "Mother Bloor," she said, "mother and grandmother of soldiers, is not content to wait for her boys return, but works for quick victory by speaking all over the country for a Second Front."

"She breathes confidence into the souls of women with sons in the Army," she went on, "I pledge for the thousands of Communist mothers that we, too, will be good soldiers."

Announcing  
THE ROLE OF  
WOMEN IN AMERICA  
September 19th - October 10th  
WORKERS BOOK SHOP  
50 E. 12th St. New York City

ers.

"Who is bearing the full brunt

# America, Beware of Disaster!

By William Z. Foster

THE failure to date of the United States and Great Britain to open up a great front in Western Europe, although three months have passed since their agreement with Foreign Commissar Molotov of the U.S.S.R. to do so, is now developing into a looming threat against the national security of our country.

The highly dangerous position of the Red Army at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus makes the policy of allowing the Soviet Union to fight alone against the might of Nazi Germany and its allies a menace to the whole perspective of a United Nations victory in the war.

The most disastrous illusion now being assiduously cultivated among the American and British peoples to block an Anglo-American offensive from the West is that the purpose of such a front is some sort of an altruistic proposal to aid the Russians. In the legislative bodies of the two countries the impression is being left, in a thousand subtle ways,



that the second front is a Russian policy, and that we are interested in it only secondarily: in the sense of coming to the assistance of a hard-pressed ally.

THE great fact, and it cries to the democratic world for full recognition, is that the second front is just as necessary for Great Britain and the United States as it is for the U.S.S.R. Failure to launch such a front now, when Hitler is heavily engaged in the East, can well result no less disastrously for the two democracies of the West than for the Soviet Union. If Hitler, by weakening the U.S.S.R., is enabled to swing heavy forces into Western Europe, Anglo-American perspectives of military victory will recede to the dim remoteness, and the dangers of a negotiated, slave peace with the Nazis will become acute.

A second dangerous illusion now being propagated in the United States and Great Britain to prevent a second front is an underestimation of the grave danger in which the U.S.S.R. now finds itself. Opponents of a second front are busily circulating stories to the effect that the Russians have endless manpower; that they can keep on retreating indefinitely into the vast spaces of their great country; that the approaching winter will save the Red Army from danger—in short,

that there is no real threat from Hitler in the East.

THIS illusion must be resolutely fought, on pain of disaster. The United States and Great Britain must realize clearly that the Russians are heavily outnumbered in both men and material; that they have lost large sections of their most strategic and industrial territory; that the striking power of the Red Army has been greatly weakened; that the coming winter, of itself, cannot possibly overcome these losses. All of which demands categorically that, if the United States and Great Britain are to help win the war, they must go into action in Western Europe immediately. They have the necessary men and materials. Their national security, their national honor, their national pride demand that the second front be launched at once.

At this crucial stage of the war, when, because it is not being fully cooperated with by Great Britain and the United States, the striking power of the U.S.S.R. is being weakened, it is well that we refer back to some recent history in this general respect. Let us recall the years before the outbreak of the war. In that period the U.S.S.R., through the League of Nations, persistently proposed an international front of all democratic powers to stop the aggressions of the fascist states. But

the reactionaries in England, France and the United States disregarded the Soviet Union's proposals, kept the Soviet government out of their conferences, and they went, in consequence, straight to the Munich debacle. The end result was the present war.

Once again, this time in the midst of the war, the U.S.S.R. is proposing to its allies a great joint action, the second front, a policy that would unite all the democratic forces of the world and enable them quickly to smash Nazi Germany. But once more the Munich-minded elements in Great Britain and the United States are causing the counsels of the U.S.S.R. to be disregarded. In practice they are attempting to isolate that country in the war from the rest of the United Nations by leaving it to fight alone. There is grave danger, in consequence, that the U.S.S.R.'s international role as a powerful fighting force may be seriously weakened. This would basically undermine the whole fight of the United Nations. Let the leaders of Great Britain and the United States, therefore, resolutely guard against any such fatal possibilities.

The last time the U.S.S.R. was thrust aside and its proposals rejected, as we have seen, it had as its consequence the outbreak of the present war. Even though the British and American govern-

ments are pursuing an anti-Hitler, and not a Munich policy, nevertheless, if the U.S.S.R. is left to fight alone in relative isolation in the war; if its proposals for a second front are ignored, this might well lead to the loss of the war. The first attempt to isolate the U.S.S.R. brought on a major disaster, the outbreak of the war; a second time it might have fatal results, our defeat in the war.

THE United States and Great Britain, and this means in the first line the great trade union movement of the two countries, must awaken to the acute danger in the present military situation.

The American and British forces must launch the second front, must fight jointly with the Red Army; not as a mere gesture of solidarity, but with a full realization that they all have a common cause and that the defeat of one is the defeat of all.

The fate of all the peoples of the United Nations demands that the second front be opened immediately, in spite of the pessimism of defeatist politicians and conservative military leaders. The greatest possible mistake we Americans could make would be to let the Russians continue to fight alone. This is not only an affront to our national honor, but also the most deadly menace to our national welfare and independence as a people. Delay is the most dangerous threat.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Stung by passage of the bill allowing soldiers to vote without payment of poll tax, the southern reactionaries have rallied their forces and are planning to open a new counter-attack next Tuesday.

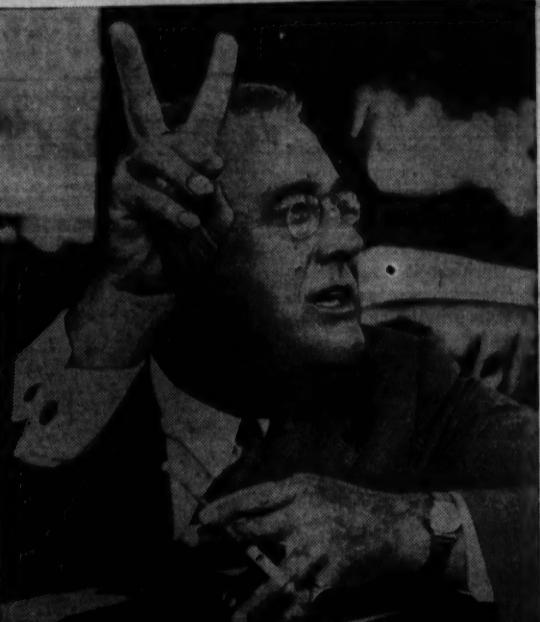
Senator Harry Flood Byrd, product of the Virginia poll tax, has arranged for the Attorneys General of the eight poll tax states to appear as surprise witnesses before the Senate Judiciary Committee against the Pepper-Geyer anti-poll tax bill.

This was learned today on reliable authority by the Daily Worker.

## LEGAL TRICKERY

Byrd contacted the Attorneys General through the Attorney General of Virginia. The plan has two purposes. One is to have the witnesses testify that the bill is unconstitutional and shroud it with as many legal doubts as possible.

The other is to delay still further any committee action on the bill.



Origin of 'V' Sign?

This is a picture of President Roosevelt in 1937. Is this the real origin of the V-for-Victory sign?

## Laval Assails Church; Jails Catholic Leader

ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER, Sept. 17 (UP).—Chief of Government Pierre Laval has struck at the Catholic Church's opposition to Jewish persecution in France by interning a church leader, it was learned today.

Laval has ordered Father Chaillet, president of a "Christian Army" group preaching tolerance for all peoples, interned in fixed residence at Prives in southern France. Chaillet is on the staff of Pierre Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyons, who has pro-

tested in several letters against the government roundup of foreign Jews for deportation to their homelands.

## N.Y. Political Leaders Assail Peril to Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

Johns with Governor Lehman in condemning the use of intimidation and force to disfranchise the Communist Party. "Minority parties must have the full protection of the law," the Councilman said, "if democracy is to be deserved."

These prominent leaders join hundreds of other state leaders who have expressed support of the Governor's position that the right of minority parties to the ballot must be protected.

Meanwhile, attempts of Legion elements in several of the counties upstate to get "repudiations" of a sufficient number of signatures to drive the total of valid signatures in their respective counties to below 50 continued unabated. Success by them in any one county, if upheld by the court, would invalidate the Communist state petition.

"Free elections are fundamental to our American form of government. There must be no interference with the right of American citizens to vote for candidates of their own choosing. The Council condemns reported efforts of certain American Legion leaders to intimidate signers of the Communist Party Nominating Petitions. We command Governor Lehman for his clear-cut warning that law enforcement officers must protect the rights of the petition signers."

"We likewise command Dean Alfange, candidate for Governor on the ALP ticket, for his prompt and strong statement supporting the status of the Communist Party and all duly constituted minority parties. The Council is concerned over the silence on this issue of Thomas E. Dewey . . . and Attorney General Bennett . . . chief law enforcement agent in the state."

"We ask for an immediate repudiation of fascist methods in American elections."

## Upstate CIO Hits Legion Plots

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SCHEECTADY, Sept. 17.—The Capital District Industrial Union Council, meeting in this city of mass war industry, last night passed a strong resolution of protest against the intimidation of Communist petition signers by certain American Legion leaders. The text of the resolution follows:

"The Capital District Council is determined that fundamental democratic rights must not be destroyed at home while our American troops are battling the Axis forces abroad.

"Free elections are fundamental to our American form of government. There must be no interference with the right of American citizens to vote for candidates of their own choosing. The Council condemns reported efforts of certain American Legion leaders to intimidate signers of the Communist Party Nominating Petitions. We command Governor Lehman for his clear-cut warning that law enforcement officers must protect the rights of the petition signers."

"We likewise command Dean Alfange, candidate for Governor on the ALP ticket, for his prompt and strong statement supporting the status of the Communist Party and all duly constituted minority parties. The Council is concerned over the silence on this issue of Thomas E. Dewey . . . and Attorney General Bennett . . . chief law enforcement agent in the state."

"We ask for an immediate repudiation of fascist methods in American elections."

## Battle Rages In Streets of Stalingrad

(Continued from Page 1)

voicing the spirit of the entire army and the Soviet people, said that the city would be defended to the last drop of blood and the last shattered house.

"Even a completely destroyed city can and must fight to the last," said Red Star in an article on the "Internal Defense of Invested Cities."

"Destruction of a city by aerial bombardment," it said, "paralyzes its peace-time existence but does not impair its fighting ability."

"A defense can be organized amidst the ruins which no force can conquer. All the ruined houses must be transformed into machine-gun nests."

"The experience of Tula, Sevastopol and Leningrad proves that if the defense of inhabited points is properly organized they can be held as long as the defenders want to hold—even when completely surrounded."

"We must fight for each city and town to the last. We must die rather than surrender a single house or pillbox."

Red Star said that the Nazi airmen are striking on the principle of the aerial battering ram.

## Talmadge to Be 'Buried' in Harlem Sunday

The infamous political career of Eugene Talmadge, defeated demagogue in the Georgia gubernatorial race will be "funeralized" in Harlem Sunday, Sept. 20, 4 P.M. at Golden Gate Arena. Harlem's leading ministers and funeral directors, supported by many community organizations, are conducting the "rites."

Along with the rotting remains of Talmadge's career will be its accompanying evils: Lynching, Segregation, White Supremacy, Race Hatred, Poll Tax, Bigotry, Intolerance and Injustice. There will be a separate funeral director for each of the social and political evils which have plagued the Negroes and thwarted democracy in this country.

The "funeral" sermon will be preached by Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

The "funeral" procession will start at 4 P.M. from 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue,

## 225,000 GM Workers to Get 4-Cent Pay Rise on WLB Order

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight ordered a wage increase of four cents an hour for more than 225,000 employees of the General Motors Corp., in 95 plants throughout the country.

The board scaled down a mediation panel recommendation for an increase of five cents an hour.

The United Automobile Workers, CIO, had asked for an increase of 12 cents an hour.

The board said the increase allowed would bring wages of the workers to 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1941, levels in accordance with its "Little Steel" wage stabilization formula.

### LABOR 'DISSENTS'

The vote on the increase was six to three, the labor members dissenting.

The board rejected by a six to three vote—the labor members also dissenting—the panel recommendation that the 6.7 cents hourly differential between General Motors' wages and those of the Ford Motor Co. be narrowed by 3½ cents. The panel recommended an additional 1½ cents an hour to meet higher living costs.

The board directed the company and the UAW-CIO and United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, which represents 20,000 of the workers in eight plants of the corporation's electrical division, to include in their contracts a maintenance of membership clause providing that employees will remain from the union in order not to be bound to remain members for the duration of the contracts.

The board also unanimously directed that men and women employees be paid in accordance with the principle of equal pay for equal work and directed the parties to negotiate a contract provision putting that principle into effect.

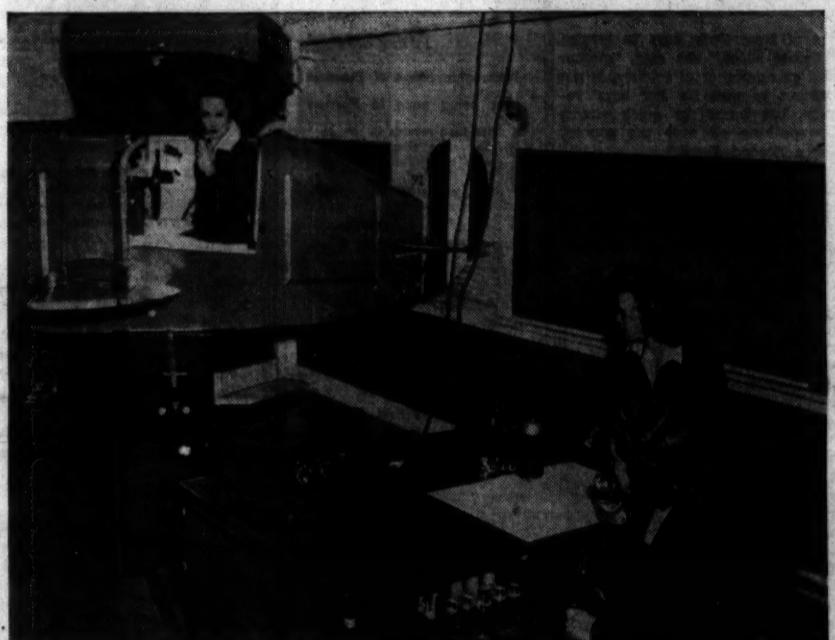
### 1,800 Granted Wage Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight ordered a wage increase of 6.4 per cent to 1,800 employees of 114 motor freight companies in the Pittsburgh area.

The board said the increase would bring their wage rates up to the 15 per cent increase in living costs between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, had asked for increases averaging slightly less than 25 per cent.

The increased order will range from 4½ cents an hour for helpers now earning 77½ cents to 10 cents an hour for drivers of double-bottom trucks, who are now making 81½ cents an hour.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



'Cross Country' Flight: At the naval reserve aviation base at Gordon Field, near Atlanta, Ga., Ann Raff, operator, and Gayle Martin, observer, are shown giving pilot Elizabeth Patten final instructions before starting her off on a "cross country" flight in a trainer. Here the Navy is schooling women to teach primary instrument flying to future Navy pilots.

## Treasure Hunt For Metal Starts in City

(Continued from Page 1)

pledged full support in organizing the salvage drive.

The city's newspaper publishers have likewise promised the Mayor to give their full share to the drive.

The board rejected by a six to three vote—the labor members also dissenting—the panel recommendation that the 6.7 cents hourly differential between General Motors' wages and those of the Ford Motor Co. be narrowed by 3½ cents. The panel recommended an additional 1½ cents an hour to meet higher living costs.

The board directed the company and the UAW-CIO and United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, which represents 20,000 of the workers in eight plants of the corporation's electrical division, to include in their contracts a maintenance of membership clause providing that employees will remain from the union in order not to be bound to remain members for the duration of the contracts.

The board also unanimously directed that men and women employees be paid in accordance with the principle of equal pay for equal work and directed the parties to negotiate a contract provision putting that principle into effect.

### 1,800 Granted Wage Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight ordered a wage increase of 6.4 per cent to 1,800 employees of 114 motor freight companies in the Pittsburgh area.

The board said the increase would bring their wage rates up to the 15 per cent increase in living costs between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, had asked for increases averaging slightly less than 25 per cent.

The increased order will range from 4½ cents an hour for helpers now earning 77½ cents to 10 cents an hour for drivers of double-bottom trucks, who are now making 81½ cents an hour.

## FDR Rejects 'Farm Bloc' Price Ruse

(Continued from Page 1)

creases of more than 15 per cent since Jan. 1, 1942.

This meant writing into the law the "Little Steel" formula in which the War Labor Board ruled that the Little Steel workers were entitled to a wage increase to match the 15 per cent rise in the cost of living between Jan. 1, 1942 and May 15, 1942.

CIO and AFL leaders object to writing a rigid provision of this kind into the law on the ground that it does not take care of the rising cost of living since May 15, 1942 and does not provide for exceptional circumstances and problems.

They pointed to the fact that the War Labor Board found it necessary only yesterday to grant copper and zinc workers in the west an increase going beyond the Little Steel formula in order to prevent the migration of workers out of the industry to higher paid jobs in aircraft and shipbuilding.

"I should like to make clear my unalterable opposition to any recompensation of parity at this time," the President said. "In my message of Sept. 7 I stated: 'In computing parity, we should continue to use the computations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics made under the law as it stands today. This will continue to be my policy.'

While farm bloc leaders had not yielded late tonight to the President's insistent stand, they were still clamoring for wage freezing and their pressure combined with that of defeatists like Senator Taft to put across the tentative wage freezing provision in the Senate bill.

The committee's tentative decision was aggravated by its failure to take any action on the proposal of Senator John Bankhead of Alabama, spokesman for big southern

cotton interests, to include wage of farm labor in computing parity. It may pass on this issue tomorrow.

Parity is an elaborate formula which is supposed to guarantee to farmers the same purchasing power on the basis of their crops which were in 1909-1910.

Bankhead's amendment would have boosted farm prices by about 10 per cent.

Following the White House conference, Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley said that the President had cleared up "a perfectly honest misunderstanding" on the parity issue.

He was referring to the fact that Steagall and Bankhead had misinterpreted out of context a phrase in the President's message in an effort to bolster up their proposal.

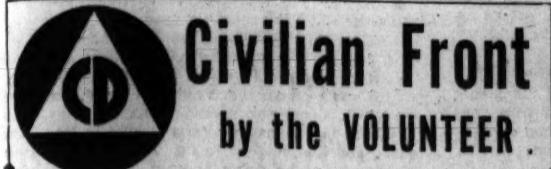
Steagall commented that the President "did not like the way I spelled out what he had said."

Later the President sent letters to Sen. Wagner and Rep. Steagall emphasizing

# CITY SALVAGE DRIVE GETS FAST START



**Who's Telling Whom:** Major General E. B. Gregory, left, Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army, and Private Robert Parish, member of the CIO United Steel Workers, work out a problem together in the welding school at the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center at Camp Lee, Va.



(This column, which will appear in this space every Monday and Friday, is intended to further Civilian Defense Activities which will help make 1942 the year of Victory. We invite our readers to participate by sending in comments, questions, suggestions, etc.)

### Salvage for Victory

In case you don't know why there is so much activity about metal salvage—our entire war production plan stands to serious danger because of the serious shortage of metal scrap. Already a number of steel plants have closed because of the lack of scrap metal.

### Salvage Month

The Mayor has proclaimed Sept. 17-Oct. 17 as "Salvage Month" for the collection of all scrap metal on the part of every home, office and factory in the city.

We should like to urge our readers that they begin a very careful search for metal scrap. The Mayor has asked that this scrap be given immediately to authorized agencies or sold to junk dealers, while more efficient plans are being drawn up for city-wide collections. The telephone numbers of the Salvage Offices where you can contact collectors are:

Manhattan and the Bronx—MU-3-9866.

Bronx and Richmond—MA-5-0061.

Queens—CL-3-0175.

### City-Wide Collections

According to the plans that have been worked out, the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office will undertake neighborhood collections of metal scrap, with William F. Carey, Sanitation Commissioner, as Coordinator. The city will soon supply a regular collection service, probably using San-

tation trucks. We should like to propose that the Seattle Plan be used as a model for the city-wide collections.

Under this plan, certain days would be designated as metal scrap collection days. The block and house captains whom CDVO is organizing would then visit every home to make sure that the scrap is gathered by neighbors and placed out in the street where the trucks will pick it up. If this is not possible on a city-wide scale in our city, then it should be done on a borough basis. As a good Dodger fan, I'll bet Brooklyn would do a better per capita job on metal scrap than any other borough.

Then in addition to its regular Wednesday collection of tin cans, the Sanitation Department can institute regular collection days for metal and other scrap. The important thing is to get as much metal scrap in as soon as possible.

The delegation will call the attention of Washington WPA authorities to the unusual unemployment problems in New York City, which because of lack of war contracts will soon have 20 per cent of the nation's unemployed, according to a recent statement by City Commissioner George A. Sloan.

Delegates are asking that the New York City WPA quota be raised from 30,000 to 50,000 jobs, and that projects be integrated more closely with needed war services.

AFL President William Green, at the request of the Federal Works Employees Union, has promised to contact General Philip B. Fleming, director of Federal Works Agencies, in behalf of the unemployed WPA workers in New York City, Mr. Levine stated.

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS AT 10:15 P.M.—WQXR! Hear the Communist candidates Beginning Sept. 10! Every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 P.M.

WQXR! Hear the Communist candidates Beginning Sept. 10! Every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 P.M.

## Your Money's Worth



### When Beef and Pork Are High, Use Other Protein Foods:

The Department of Agriculture offers some suggestions to home-makers to ease the present meat situation. Because beef and pork are so high, the Agriculture Department suggests the use of other protein food. We want to have steak and pork chops at reasonable prices but until that time, these suggestions are valuable as well as educational.

At present there is an abundance of foods that furnish protein. Supplies of cheese are at an all-time high. Then there are chickens. But again, prices are too high. We also have plenty of beans and although they are not an exact substitute for meat, they make a nourishing dish.

Another thing that American housewives can do is to serve more stews and hashes, and the like. In other words, when they do use meat, they can make it go farther—and here are the suggestions from the cookery specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on how to do so:

First: Save trimmings and bones—preparing a cut of meat may call for a certain amount of trimming. Save all well-flavored lean tidbits to make stews or grind meat patties, hash and so on. Save the trimmings of fat. If those trimmings have a good flavor, melt them down at low heat, strain them and keep them cold for use in cooking. Also save all meat bones for making soup.

One-piece suits should allow plenty of room for growth, and freedom of movement. Wide, roomy legs bloused at the ankle over very stretchy knit bands are recommended. Better quality bands, that require no side zipper fasteners, are preferred.

Strong thread, and tape reinforcements at points of wear, are desirable.

Sometimes reinforcements are needed at knees and elbows. Outside patches are best; replaceable when they wear out.

### Nazis Worried About Morale In Germany

In Germany the Nazi propaganda machine, because of the heroic defense of Stalingrad, is attempting to prepare the German people for another winter of war and sacrifice.

"The war will still demand many sacrifices and efforts from us," Dr. Joseph Goebbels wrote in "Das Reich" this week, according to a German broadcast picked up by United Press in London.

"There is a steep up-hill road before us," he said.

"Just as in the time of crisis before the outbreak of a war, little can be said during a war about when peace may be expected," Goebbels said. "Experience teaches us that peace often does not come when it is believed near, and that just as often it is suddenly at hand when one hardly expected it."

### Union Pleads For Fired WPA Workers

Thousands of older women workers in New York City, members of the Federal Works Employees Union, who were dismissed from WPA last month, are sending a delegation to Washington today to ask for jobs where they can contribute to the war effort.

Isidore Levine, acting president of the New Federal Works Employees Union, told the Daily Worker that the delegation has an appointment this afternoon with Deputy Commissioner George Field of WPA.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 workers, mostly women, were dismissed outright from WPA during the month of August, Levine stated. Women over 40, he said, were not given an opportunity to take industrial courses.

The delegation will call the attention of Washington WPA authorities to the unusual unemployment problems in New York City, which because of lack of war contracts will soon have 20 per cent of the nation's unemployed, according to a recent statement by City Commissioner George A. Sloan.

Delegates are asking that the New York City WPA quota be raised from 30,000 to 50,000 jobs, and that projects be integrated more closely with needed war services.

AFL President William Green, at the request of the Federal Works Employees Union, has promised to contact General Philip B. Fleming, director of Federal Works Agencies, in behalf of the unemployed WPA workers in New York City, Mr. Levine stated.

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS AT 10:15 P.M.—WQXR! Hear the Communist candidates Beginning Sept. 10! Every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 P.M.

### Today's Civilian Defense Needs



#### "ALERT TODAY . . . ALIVE TOMORROW"

Personal letter to New York women, 20-45 years of age, with better than high school education:

"As you do, we do more. Volunteers. Since the volunteers have proved so effective in assisting the public health nurse and since the shortage of nurses is still growing, we believe that the need during the coming months will become even more acute."

This is from an actual letter written by a supervisor of Volunteer Health Assistants in the Department of Health.

"The need . . . during coming months . . . will be acute . . . Will you respond?

Call or visit your neighborhood CDVO immediately or write:

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .

Manhattan: 52 Park Avenue, Lexington 2-2870, Information Center, E. 42nd St., MU-5-7076

Bronx: 850 Walton Avenue, Jerome 7-3360

Queens: 23-29 Queens Blvd., Elmhurst, Newtown 9-9100

Brooklyn: 131 Livingston St., Richmond 5-9701

Richmond: Borough Hall, Gibraltar 7-1000

### Gov't Arrests 5 Here in Tire 'Black Market'

Five men, one a former Army colonel, were accused yesterday of conspiring to sell thousands of retapped tires to unauthorized buyers in at least four states and the District of Columbia.

United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa said they had sent circulars to operators of trucks and taxicabs and auto accessory dealers in New York, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Washington, D. C., offering stocks of "used" tires.

Those who became interested were told, he said, that the tires actually were recapped, but could be safely disposed of if described in bills of lading as "used tires."

Leo Handler, Richard Guest and Michael J. Gryne, all of New York, were held in bond of \$5,000 each. George A. Lynch, a former Army colonel, of Freeport, N. Y., and Martin Mandell of New York City, were being sought.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17 (UPI)—Four Tennessee taxicab executives were charged today with conspiring with five alleged New York "rubber racketeers" in the operation of a "black tire market," the State Office of Price Administration announced.

OPA said additional arrests probably would be made as its investigation progressed.

OPA said the taxicab executives would be arrested today. They are Oscar Jenkins, Nashville, vice-president and general manager of the General Cab Co.; R. P. Patterson, Knoxville, manager of the Knoxville Cab Co.; D. B. Sanders, manager of the Chattanooga Transportation Co., and Frank Stiel, manager of the Chattanooga Deluxe Cab Co.

Manhattan led the collections with 148 tons. Brooklyn's total was 130½ tons. In Queens, 91 tons were collected, in the Bronx, 80 tons and in Richmond, 10 tons.

A convoy of 10 Army trucks, cars and buses arrived in New York City yesterday and are quartered at the Polo Grounds preparing to present the War Department civilian Protection School's thrilling demonstration of aerial warfare "Action Overhead."

This unit of eight officers and 30 men under the command of Col. Joseph Sears of the Chemical Warfare Service has been drilling and rehearsing for the production of the show for many weeks at the Civilian Protection School of the Chemical Warfare Service at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

The show at the Polo Grounds today, Saturday and Monday will be combined with a mass oath of allegiance ceremony at which Mayor LaGuardia will administer the regular OCD oath of allegiance to all the members of the city's protective forces present.

Housewives in Los Angeles, Dallas, Houston and Kansas City were told that it was unnecessary for them to prepare the cans specially before turning them in, Lessing J. Rosenwald, director of the Conservation Division, said today.

Burke attacked the resolution on the appropriation, introduced by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, saying civilian defense funds were being used to buy "ginger snaps, cookies, coffee and brillo and games."

City Council President Newbold Morris accused Burke of attempting to "sneer at ginger snaps" and explained that cookies and other concentrated foodstuffs had been purchased by the city and had been delivered to the various civilian defense headquarters to be used in the event they were needed as food in case the city was attacked by air.

"Did I object?" Burke asked, smirking under Morris' explanation of the importance of food in the civilian defense set-up.

"You did it with a sneer," Morris replied.

Burke then voted for the resolution along with the rest of the Board of Estimate members after he saw he could not block its adoption.

In a report on the appropriation it was stated that \$11,372.60 of the fund would be supplied by the Federal Government as reimbursement for purchases made by the city of equipment and materials necessary for establishment of war blood banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI)—The health of the U. S. Army training in this country is better than ever before during wartime. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced at his press conference.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The change will be made, it was said, at the earliest practical date.

It was explained that inadequate transportation facilities between the mainland and the island, and lack of quarters there, were the principal reasons for the change.

Grand Central Palace has been the scene of many major exhibitions.

The

## THE MAGIC MOUNTAIN



## A Second Front Means A Second Front

IN A dispatch pretending to give the inside story of the recent Churchill-Stalin conversations, the New York Times London correspondent infers that an agreement to open a second front in Europe in 1942 does not exist.

According to him, a mere phrase in the June pact has been misunderstood. He says that this phrase was taken seriously by the Soviet Government—and, we may add, by all the peoples including the British—but was regarded in London (by whom, he does not say) with "healthy skepticism."

The phrase is: "Complete understanding was reached on the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942." In his rendition of this "phrase" the Times correspondent omits the words "complete understanding."

Can anyone doubt for a moment that this—the most important part of the June pact—meant that a second front will be opened in Europe in 1942? That was the meaning immediately understood by all governments and all peoples. Shortly after the agreement was made public, the official Government newspaper Izvestia declared that the urgent tasks of the front have been solved "thoroughly and practically." Various British Government spokesmen at various times sustained that impression. Neither the London or Washington governments ever denied it.

In subsequent official actions, the pact to open the second front was clearly taken for granted. The joint statement issued by

Roosevelt and Churchill after the Prime Minister's visit to Washington in June, and their recent speeches reported advanced preparations for offensive action in Europe.

On the basis of this pact labor and the people of both Britain and America rallied their strength to even more complete support of the Churchill-Roosevelt policies. At no time has either government even intimated to the people that they no longer adhere to the second front policy.

The further advance of Hitler at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus has made the pact even more binding. It is now even more imperative to realize the agreement immediately, unless we willfully expose ourselves to disaster.

The Times story and the various inspired stories of other services, are a new and sinister maneuver to head off the invasion of Europe. They are the work of Munichite and defeatist groups who are hoping to prepare the ground for the repudiation of the second front agreement. They are attempting to spread disunity and create division among the United Nations. They seek by such maneuvers to disperse the great second front movement of labor and the people on both sides of the Atlantic.

Such stories are an insult to the intelligence of the American people. They must be repudiated and dispelled by the resurgence of the popular second front movement to a level which will guarantee the defeat of the defeatists and the opening of the second front immediately.

## Their Special Contribution

THE reversal by the Appellate Division of Supreme Court Justice Bergan's temporary injunction against certification of Communist state candidates is a victory for civil rights. It has certain tactical and political effects which assist considerably the struggle of the Communist Party to remain on the ballot.

It does not mean that the fight is over.

The decision has no direct effect on the campaign of pro-fascist Legionnaires to rule the Party off the ballot. It simply orders the Secretary of State to certify the Communist candidates at once, instead of holding up the certification pending the outcome of the trial on the Legion objections.

The issue involved is not simply one of maintaining our democratic system of elections, important as that is. The Communist candidates have a special contribution to make to our war effort in the election campaign.

This is clearly indicated by an examination of the speech Tuesday night of the only other win-the-war candidate in the field, Dean Alfange of the American Labor Party. Alfange gives full support to the liberal New Deal policies of the President, but omits entirely all reference to the President's war policies. Yet it is the struggle for these war policies that is the heart and the soul of the election campaign.

More, Alfange is ready to accept the pledges of Dewey and Bennett that they will "do everything in their power to help win the war." This readiness of liberal win-the-war forces to accept the word of defeatists and their consequent failure to expose these

defeatists, has resulted in many primary victories for the hamfishes.

The Communist program and candidates, on the other hand, guarantee an aggressive struggle against defeatists, especially against those who head both major party tickets in New York, of which the Bennett-Farley elements in the Democratic Party are the worst. That's an additional reason why the Communist candidates must remain on the ballot. This is their special contribution which the defeatists fear.

Essential to the fight for the ballot is a powerful mass demand, directed at Attorney General Bennett, that intimidation of Communist petition signers be stopped. The shady pro-fascist elements who are conducting the campaign in the name of the Legion can be driven to cover by such a mass demand from the citizens of the state and their organizations.

## Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.  
President—Louis F. Boden  
Vice-President—Howard Goldst  
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.  
Telephone: Algonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Dawork," New York, N. Y.  
Washington Bureau, Room 804, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.

RATES  
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)  
3 months 6 months 1 year

DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER... \$3.75 \$6.75 \$12.00

DAILY WORKER ..... 3.50 5.75 10.00

THE WORKER ..... 75 1.25 2.00

(Manhattan and Bronx)

DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER... \$4.25 \$8.25 \$15.00

DAILY WORKER ..... 3.25 6.50 12.00

THE WORKER ..... 1.00 1.75 3.00

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1942

## WORLD TODAY

## Munichmen in London

By James S. Allen



RUDOLPH HESS is under lock and key. But the friends he came to see are still at large. That's what troubles the second-fronters of England.

Of course, the former supporters of the policy of Munichism, among whom Hitler's envoy hoped to find his accomplices, dare no longer speak openly of peace with the Nazis. But they can hardly be expected to give anything but lukewarm and merely formal support to Churchill's policy of coalition with the Soviet Union. More often they are to be found attempting to undermine and destroy this policy by other means than direct criticism.

They use setbacks and weaknesses to create disunity, to weaken the Government, to spread confusion, doubt and lack of confidence among the people. They are "doubtful" about the Soviet alliance and openly hostile to the Second Front.

Some of the former Munichite leaders, who had built up Hitler, still are associated with the Government and most of them are in Churchill's own Conservative Party.

Allied with them is another group which consists of those whose first concern is the Pacific possessions and who, therefore, wish that Britain's main striking power be used against Japanese fascism and not German.

Associated with both groups, according to the Communist leader Harry Pollitt, are powerful monopoly interests, reactionary newspaper proprietors, and political adventurers.

THE June pact for opening the second front and the Anglo-Soviet Alliance, which marked a great victory for the coalition victory policy, goaded the pro-fascists in England into intensive activity.

In his summation of the situation in July, Pollitt pointed out that Hitler's strategy was to gain time in order to replenish his supplies and manpower, forestall Allied plans for offensive action, and give his Fifth Column and its defeatist

associates a chance to do their work.

He warned that Britain was no different than other countries where the Fifth Column helped Hitler conquer. Hesitation and doubt among his enemies are Hitler's best allies. To this end, the pro-fascists got busy in Britain.

THIS became particularly evident and alarming at the time of the Libyan disaster in June. The defeatists seized upon the reversal and the absence of Churchill, who was then visiting Roosevelt, to organize a political crisis.

Their motion of non-confidence in the "central direction of the war" received only 25 votes. But among the 475 M.P.'s who backed the government were many who were only bidding their time for a more favorable opportunity.

Some who supported the censure motion were misled into this pro-fascist provocation by their resentment at the Government's mistakes and hesitations. But others knew what they were about.

By trying to do away with the Churchill Government, capitalizing upon its weakness and upon popular dissatisfaction, they hoped to install leaders who would come to an understanding with Hitler. This was understood by the people, and the maneuver failed.

In the Libyan debate, the Communist M.P. William Gallacher exposed the attempt of Hitler's friends. At the same time, he called for stiffening the government's attitude, and urged the Prime Minister to have the same confidence in the people as the people have shown in him.

IT is enlightening to see how prominent Munichites of the past are now the bitterest opponents of the second front. Lord Brabazon, who was kicked out of the Cabinet by mass pressure for his hostility to Russia and the second front, is now one of the leading advocates of limiting offensive action to air raids on Germany.

The line-up in the Libyan debate and on the second front reveals a political consortium of pre-war Munichites and present-day disrupters. They are attempting to oust Churchill and stage a comeback for Chamberlainism. Today, due to delay in opening of the second front, we witness a new and even more dangerous outburst of pro-fascist maneuvers and activities.

## The POLITICAL SCENE

## The People vs. Pacifism

By Milton Howard

IN THE drumming propaganda of the anti-Second Fronters we hear certain phrases that the memory holds, and which do not let us rest.

Raymond Daniell suddenly flashes to us from London a phrase of sickening cowardice. Reporting on the arguments of certain British experts the Times correspondent writes, with approval: "They have pointed out that the task of carrying out a plan that looked feasible on paper would have to be accomplished at the expense of British flesh and blood."

Then there is the literary warning of Quentin Reynolds who shocked his friends in this country by telling us that an attack on Hitler would mean "that the English Channel would run red with blood under a white moon."

We don't like to lump Reynolds along with the sneaky Mr. Daniell. But dammit, do these people know what they are saying?

What is it that produces these utterly immoral and degraded abhors? What is it that sends these people into a panic every time they contemplate a face-to-face encounter with the Nazis?

Is it all right for the blood of Russian people to dye the waters of the Don and the Volga and all wrong for the blood of her allies to dye the waters of the English Channel? This insults the people of Britain and America.

Do they think that in this manner they are really saving the blood of the English and American nations?

PACIFISM is a terrible disease. Invariably, it becomes the ally of the evil forces in the world. For evil can be conquered only by mass heroism, mass battle, mass violence. Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln knew that.

There is but one way to save our lives, to spend them as effectively as possible.

That is by seizing the opportunity we now have to smash at Hitler in the West while 90 per cent of his forces are engaged in the east.

## Primary Results

RETURNS in the various state primaries show, despite some important spotty gains for the win-the-war forces, that many defeatists are sneaking in. They have not yet been smoked out.

The reason is that the life-and-death issues of the war have not been brought fully into the elections.

There have been some notable gains. The Negro-baiter, Rep. Rudolph Tenerowicz in Michigan was trounced by Adam Sadowski, who had the energetic and united support of the trade unions. Rep. Joseph Casey in Massachusetts handed a drubbing to the Farley-supported Fitzgerald. There are other similar cases.

But the main lesson is that the remaining

six weeks between now and the November elections need to be used with extraordinary energy. All the fogs and alibis of the appeasers and politics-as-usual boys have got to be cut through. The real issues are support for the President's United Nations policy, support for the Second Front pact, and support for the economic plan.

There can be no "ifs" or "buts" on these issues.

Every candidate has got to be placed on record.

The forces of labor, especially, need to examine their resources, need to unite behind single win-the-war candidates. All partisan considerations are secondary now. Only those who stand fully behind President Roosevelt's victory program deserve election.

## Worth Repeating

## Illegal Attacks

The SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN, Springfield, Mass., which gained a national reputation for its forthright stand against slavery in the Civil War days, now carries on this tradition by demanding civil and ballot rights for the Communist Party. The editorial in its Sept. 15 issue, entitled "Illegal Attacks on Communists," reads in part as follows:

"Governor Lehman of New York has ordered the district attorneys and sheriffs of Saratoga, and Broome counties to enforce the law against attacking the legality of the nomination petitions of Communist candidates by intimidation of the signers. At a hearing preceding the issue of the order testimony was submitted that some members of the American Legion and some police officials had attempted to have signers repudiate their signatures, the purpose apparently being to reduce the number of valid signatures below the minimum legally required for the placing of names on the ballot. A suit brought by the Albany county branch of the American Legion, through two of its members, charging insufficient signatures, was brought to trial yesterday in the state supreme court in Schoharie county.

"The Communists charge that the sort of pressure complained of, while particularly flagrant in the three counties mentioned by the governor, has been applied also in 20 other upstate counties. The governor asked for more proof, but did not wait to issue his order—*in effect*, an injunction. One sentence of his order states the case in a nutshell: 'The right of all citizens to free expression of their political views and opinions is a fundamental civil right and must be safeguarded in all parts of the state.'

"Whether or not the Communist Party should be outlawed is not the question here at issue. The pertinent fact is that the Party is legal in New York state, and that illegally to deprive it, or to seek to deprive it, of its rights as such is to take action closely akin to lynch law. While it is a fact that the Communist Party, whatever its ultimate hopes may be, is in full sympathy with the American war effort; that some of its best-known leaders are campaigning in behalf of the war effort."

## Letters From Our Readers

Praise for Garlin's Letter to Talmadge

Long Beach, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

My heartfelt congratulations for one of the most wonderful columns ever written in the Daily Worker. I refer to Sender Garlin's "Letter to Gov. Talmadge" in last Tuesday's issue.

I lived in the "Sunny South" with its dark lining for years and know many young men who study in Georgia universities. My daughter was there during the time the effigy of Talmadge was burned and on return home was heartsick and very deeply affected by what was being done to the school system.

Although Talmadge's defeat will not rid the South of its ugly Jim Crow system, nevertheless we have gained one step forward to a decent life. I even had the courage to read Sender Garlin's column to my guests here. Of course those familiar with the situation understand what it means, others who are not advanced in political education listened and want to know what it is all about.

Many thanks to Garlin, and may he always continue in his great work. FRANCES K. POWELL

## Perfidious Journalism

Spring Valley, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Glens Falls Times should be commended by the propaganda bureau of the Axis butchers for their excellent piece of Quisling journalism.

It

This newspaper published a list of the local citizens who had signed the nominating petitions for the Communist candidates. They also printed the address of headquarters where the signers could "repudiate" their signatures.

Not only must the fascist activities of the Legionnaires cease, but the full weight of the scales of justice should be brought to bear against those who, like this newspaper, use fascist methods against peaceful citizens and a political party devoted to the winning of the war.

I am greatly pleased that Governor Lehman has already taken steps to put an end to the reign of terror.

A. W.

## Are We Shirked Our Duty?

Terre Haute, Ind.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The defenders of Stalingrad—what must they think of us. The many women and children with wasted bodies and hollow eyes standing across the English Channel—what must they think of us?

For we have told the defenders of Stalingrad and we have told the suffering in the occupied countries that we will send help. Is it going to be too little and too late?

A. M.

## SIDESWIPES

by del



"Tell me again about how I ain't tough enough to join your commandos!"

## Short Story Writing In a World at War

THE BEST AMERICAN SHORT STORIES OF 1942, edited by Martha Foley. Houghton Mifflin & Co. \$2.75.

By Helen B. Cole

Martha Foley, who edited the 1942 edition of the anthology established by the late Edward J. O'Brien, declares in her foreword, "The majority of the stories in this volume are not war stories. But in all of them, I believe, is implicit a new recognition of certain fundamental principles without which no nation can survive as a civilized state."

I would be very glad to be able to agree with Miss Foley that such a new recognition does emerge from these stories, but I don't believe it does.

### The Old Themes Of The Last Decade

Certainly there is nothing new in exposing the sores on the surface, and the rot at the heart of particular aspects of American life. The writers who have already done so are numbered among the major writers in American fiction. It is not necessary to read Robert Gibbons' "A Loaf of Bread" to learn that the South is an area in which viciousness grows on ignorance and poverty.

And if you were under the illusion that Hollywood is a safe place where talent is used carefully and wisely, Budd Schulberg is included to dispel it in a breezy, biting story called "The Real Viennese Schnails." There are a number of other stories in the collection which follow this general pattern of social criticism developed in the last decade. All of these make a related point: that man is being stifled, warped or oppressed by the forces about him. There are more of these stories than I have listed. Indeed they make up the bulk of the book.

There are a number of stories, excellently put together, some of them charming or clever, but all of them carrying a weak and meaningless point, written by such top-flight writers as Ludwig Bemelmans, Sally Benson, Walter Van Tilburg Clark, Eric Knight, James Thurber and Kay Boyle.

Irwin Shaw, a writer once concerned with war and peace and the struggles contained in both, falls flat on his face with the production of a "sophisticated" love story, "Search Through the Streets of the City." In this category, too, it is impossible not to include John Steinbeck's "How Edith McGillicuddy Met R. L. Stevenson," though it is painful to do so. The author of "The Grapes of Wrath" deserves better treatment. But his deeply interested public also deserves better stories.

### Four Stories on The Positive Side

On the positive side there is Jack Y. Bryans' "For Each of Us." This is the story of a young man suffering from tuberculosis who must decide whether he will take a rib operation. Implicit in this tale is the kind of simple courage

and solid love which this reader misses so sharply in the other stories.

It speaks oddly for the American short story, however, that a "That Great Dog" by McKinlay Kantor, one of the only stories in the book which talk straight out against Fascism (American brand) has as its hero a dog. David Cornel DeJong's story, "The Frozen Hour," also has a crack down the middle for any reader who demands a version of world events which checks with the facts. "The Frozen Hour" tells the story of an old woman's valor in killing a German parachutist in her native Holland. It might have been a fine story, except that it's a sickly sort of anti-Fascism which can include the statement, "Look at the brave Pioneers holding back the Russians in an even colder land."

There is another sort of positive story in the book. The beauty of these stories "The Storm," by Jesse Stuart, "My Friend Flicks" by Mary O'Hara and "Death of a Country Doctor" by Mary Medearis springs from a conscious hunger for some positive value to fill in the long drought created by the writers who saw and exposed the dry, rotting heart in American life.

But instead of filling that hunger and strengthening the reader, they fill him with vague nostalgia and a sense of lost beauty which fades almost immediately after finishing the story. They create a new hunger for something utterly unattainable since it cannot exist again, if it ever existed at all.

### Not Representative of This Nation's Spirit

It may well be that the confusion and pessimism inherent in most of the stories truly represents the spiritual state of the nation. I do not think so though. I think that the weak and fearful attitudes, the repetitions of old hurts and the emergence of a new escapism is a natural concomitant of the violence of the times and the lack of a powerful centralized, united win-the-war government policy.

The intellectual reflects this confusion in his writing. He would reflect a bolder, brighter spirit if he could find it standing strongly wherever he looked. But what most of the writers in the anthology do not realize is that it is also up to them to create the strong, straight-thinking words which will in turn create the strongest positive action.

## Signing Up Blood Donors



Playwright John Cecil Holm (left) is shown signing up as a volunteer blood donor at the American Red Cross sidewalk booth in midtown New York. About 1,000 pledges were taken in two days.

## Emlyn Williams' Play On the London Blitz

THE MORNING STAR, a new play by Emlyn Williams, with Gladys Cooper. Setting by Stewart Chestey. Staged and presented by Guthrie McClintic at the Morosco Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

"The Morning Star" has been running for nearly a year in London. Mr. McClintic's version of Emlyn Williams' play of the blitz is for New York audiences, but it is hardly to be expected that Americans will respond to it quite so heartily, despite the fact that the production now at the Morocco is well staged and acted.

For one thing, "The Morning Star" is a peculiarly local play, spanning the period between August, 1940, when everyone said bombs would never fall on London, to October of the same year, when huge land mines and millions of incendiaries showered down upon the great city. Londoners shared horrifying, uniting experiences, and in retrospect, they undoubtedly find many genuine moments in "The Morning Star." New York has not felt the impact of fascist mass murder, and thus many of the little scenes of the play may seem trifling to them, or merely melodramatic.

Some of the fault is Mr. Williams'. We have become accustomed to well-knit melodramas, or searching character studies from the pen of the Welsh playwright.

"The Morning Star" is pretty much hokum, a panoramic story in episodic form of a middle class London family, and how it came through the blitz test. Mrs. Parfallow has two sons, Bunny of the RAF, and Dr. Cliff Parfallow. Bunny dies defending London from Nazi bombs. Dr. Cliff wanders from one adventure to another with the speed of light. He abandons his wholesome wife for a gaudy trollop who wanders from Duke to doctor via the Dorchester and the Savoy cocktail bars. He abandons his medical career to write a best-selling novel, and is on his way to Hollywood when he decides to stick it out at home. And in the meantime, he has been developing and ultimately succeeds in achieving the surgical miracle of restoring life to persons who are one heart-beat from death caused by bomb-shock.

Dr. Cliff's activity is compressed into the few weeks when the mass raids were at their height. Even under normal conditions, such adventures would seem preposterous. Here, the busy young man throws a play which, in general, reflects the grit and determination with which Londoners faced catastrophe.

However, this grit and determination is all that "The Morning Star" reflects. For Mr. Williams and his characters seem to live in a world of war in which they are fighting not Hitler, not fascism, but some unseen monster—almost a man from Mars. These Britishers are wholly devoid of political un-



In "Morning Star"

derstanding. They face not reality, but "fate." And this adds, too, to the unsatisfactory nature of the play.

Mr. Williams has not helped by writing conventional, old-fashioned mother scenes, flat confessions in which characters open up their hearts for the audience to peek within, and by inserting music-hall jokes about the raids into the mouth of a household drudge.

Mr. McClintic's choice of a cast has been a happy one. Gladys Cooper is on the young side as the mother of a 32-year old doctor, but she is convincingly maternal and gracious, save in the scenes when the author makes her talk baldly. Gregory Peck makes the extra-ordinary Dr. Cliff almost plausible; he is warm, distraught, tender and vital, despite his role. Wendy Barrie has the thankless task of projecting an affected, overdrawn young lady of the half-world—a gal who is so obviously unscrupulous that not an oak or a Duke would fall for her. Miss Barrie does what she can.

Solid Cecil Humphreys' old surgeon—who alternately rages madly and speaks with great sense—is quite up to the high Humphreys' standard. As a Welsh bairman—a character out of "The Corn Is Green," by the way, and therefore quite genuine—Rhys Williams is excellent. Jill Esmond is crisp as the young doctor's jilted wife, and Brenda Forbes does a Minnie and Dimples with the servant who still worships the Queen.

"The Morning Star" is a disappointing play. It still leaves the show calendar clean of any forthright statement on the war. Essentially Mr. Williams is contributing a little toward the victory drive, but it is precious little from a playwright from whom so much was expected.

New Program Starts

At Irving Place

Starting today the Irving Place will present the Soviet film, "This Is The Enemy," and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in two film ballets, "Capriccio Espagnole" and "Galei Parisienne," both in technicolor, with music by Offenbach and Rimsky-Korsakoff; also Paderewski in "The Maestro," a short film concert in which the late world famous pianist is both seen and heard in a recital of three compositions, Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," Chopin's "Polonaise in A Flat Major" and Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody."



Maureen O'Hara is co-starred on Columbia network's Lux Radio Theater, Monday, September 21, in "How Green Was My Valley," with Donald Crisp and Walter Pidgeon.

## "Village in August"

by Tien Chun

(Synopsis: A young Japanese soldier, Seki Moto, rapes a Chinese woman. Seventh Sister Li, returning to his company, is slapped by his captain for coming late and macked by the other soldiers. Now he and another Japanese soldier are posted on a hill.)

His eyes were fixed now on the mountain peak across the valley, and on the river that flowed down from it, but he saw nothing at all of either, for he was caught in the contemplation of the images which his mind had conjured up before him—things that he did not want to look at—ghosts that he was frightened to see. The body of the woman with the breasts cut off . . . the little baby dead on the stone . . . the struggles of the mother . . . the captain of his company . . . He rubbed his own swollen and aching jaw . . .

Seki Moto's companion had fallen over him. The weariness of thinking and the utter exhaustion of his body held him fast where he stood.

Just as he was getting his eyes open again, a wilderness of forms, like the figures of men, came crowding toward him. Something was wrong, and almost instinctively he reached for his rifle.

"Don't move!" The muzzle of a rifle pressed urgently against his chest. It was the same with his companion. A tall individual with a revolver strapped to his wrist was talking in a harsh voice, threatening him. Although Seki had not yet quite grasped what was happening, he felt for a certainty that if he were only to offer the slightest resistance, one of these men would shoot him down. His companion had already submitted himself completely to their commands, and had taken off his cartridge belt and put it on the ground. His manner was still as light and as easy as it had been when he was smoking his cigarettes.

• • •

TAKE yours off too." The tall figure was with the nose that he had stuck out and turned his revolver on Seki. "You whelp of a bitch! You mother dung!" Whoever it was went on cursing him. He saw himself, as if from a distance, take off his belt too, and lay it down on the ground. The tall figure beckoned to two others at his back, who carried no arms at all, to come forward and put the cartridge belt around their own waists, and pick up the two guns.

• • •

COMRADE TANG will stay here. If either one of them makes a move to shoot them." The tall shadow led the others away. Not long after they had gone, the two captives and their guard could hear the sound of continuous rifle fire. Seki realized that the strangers had clashed with the next watch who had been on their way to relieve his companion and himself.

• • •

WHAT a dreadful mess!" he thought of himself. He might at any moment be shot. He stole a glance at the enemy who was stand-

ing guard over him. What a physique the fellow had!

Remembering Seventh Sister, Boil Tang heard the rifle fire, and hated Iron Eagle. Why did he have to single him out to guard the prisoners? If he hadn't he could have gone back to the village to hunt for her. Poor, luckless woman! What about her now? It was certain that the Japanese soldiers would have killed her. She would be better off dead than if they had . . . and suppose she had been?

• • •

Suddenly a violent hatred swirled up within him, and fastened itself on the figures of these two prisoners of his. He would shoot them both when they stood. Lifting his rifle, he brought its barrel down on the one nearest him.

"Heh, Heh," they whimpered in fright, covering their eyes with their hands, their voices pleading pitifully.

• • •

BOIL locked the safety on his gun again and put it back down at his side, sighing to himself. He looked at the two miserable objects groveling before him at the base of the wall, shivering in fear. He wouldn't shoot them. Not that any feeling of compassion held him back, but because it was his duty not to. He could not forget the Iron

Eagle's command: "If either one of them makes a move to resist or escape, shoot them."

As men and submissives as they were now, like a couple of whores, he didn't have any honest reason for shooting them. It had always been a part of the discipline of the People's Revolutionary Army not to shoot captives who did not resist.

(Continued Tomorrow)

### Chaim Gross Teaches Music Schools

### Open Season

### Music Schools

Music instruction on all instruments is given at the Washington Heights "Y" Music School. Registration will be held during the week of Sept. 21.

At the Chatham Square Music School during the term opening on Sept. 28 are painting and quick sketching by Alexander Brook and John I. Lindrum.

### MOTION PICTURES

2nd BIG WEEK!



## Too Much Blood, Thunder, Says OWI on War Films

By Saul Halpert

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 17.—Hollywood was told by the Motion Picture Bureau of the Office of War Information that there was too much emphasis on the "blood and thunder" aspects of the war, and too few pictures dealing with the basic issues at stake in the United Nations struggle against the Axis.

The emphasis in the entire industry is still too much on the exciting blood-and-thunder aspects of the war and too little on the equally important problems arising in civilian life and dealing with the basic issues of the war and the peace to come," an OWI report said.

The report admitted that Hollywood was "moving steadily in the direction of giving the American public a better understanding of the nation's war problems."

The OWI reminded Hollywood of its responsibility, pointing out that as the impact of the war became heavier, the film's responsibility likewise increased.

"The OWI believes an understanding of the necessity for such sacrifices as will have to be made can be greatly aided by the motion picture industry, and that such aid would be an invaluable contribution toward winning the war," the report stated.

Hollywood extras who are trying to hold down two jobs at once—working in the local war plants at night in addition to their jobs on the movie lots—are going to find tough sledding with studio directors.

Many of the extras work on the night shift at aircraft and other war plants, and have been requesting early releases from the movie lots, so they can get to their night jobs on time.

Some directors are beginning to refuse approval of such releases.

• • •

Set dressing for "Mission to Moscow" at Warners will be supervised by George Hopkins. "Shadow and Substance" is the title of Charlie Chaplin's next film. He is now working on the script. John Garfield is back at work again at Warners, after recovering from a fever he caught during scenes of "Air Force" filmed in Florida. . . . A chance at the first major role in the past 10 years is the aim of Jane Novak. She is being tested at 20th Century-Fox for a part in John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down." . . . Disbanding the band will be the theme song for Glenn Miller, who enlisted in the Army with a captain's stripes.

• • •

Hollywood extras who are trying to hold down two jobs at once—working in the local war plants at night in addition to their jobs on the movie lots—are going to find tough sledding with studio directors.

• • •

Many of the extras work on the night shift at aircraft and other war plants, and have been requesting early releases from the movie lots, so they can get to their night jobs on time.

• • •

Some directors are beginning to refuse approval of such releases.

• • •

Set dressing for "Mission to Moscow" at Warners will be supervised by George Hopkins. "Shadow and Substance" is the title of Charlie Chaplin's next film. He is now working on the script. John Garfield is back at work again at Warners, after recovering from a fever he caught during scenes of "Air Force" filmed in Florida. . . . A chance at the first major role in the past 10 years is the aim of Jane Novak. She is being tested at 20th Century-Fox for a part in John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down." . . . Disbanding the band will be the theme song for Glenn Miller, who enlisted in the Army with a captain's stripes.

• • •

Hollywood extras who are trying to hold down two jobs at once—working in the local war plants at night in addition to their jobs on the movie lots—are going to find tough sledding with studio directors.

• • •

Many of the extras work on the night shift at aircraft and other war plants, and have been requesting early releases from the movie lots, so they can get to their night jobs on time.

• • •

